



# Enabling Higher Data Rates for Planetary Science Missions

Les Deutsch<sup>1</sup>

S. A. Townes<sup>1</sup>, T.J.W. Lazio<sup>1</sup>, D. J. Bell<sup>1</sup>, N. Chahat<sup>1</sup>, J. Kovalik<sup>1</sup>, I. Kuperman<sup>1</sup>, J. Sauder<sup>1</sup>, P. E. Liebrecht<sup>2</sup>, D. M. Cornwell<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>JPL, Caltech, <sup>2</sup>NASA



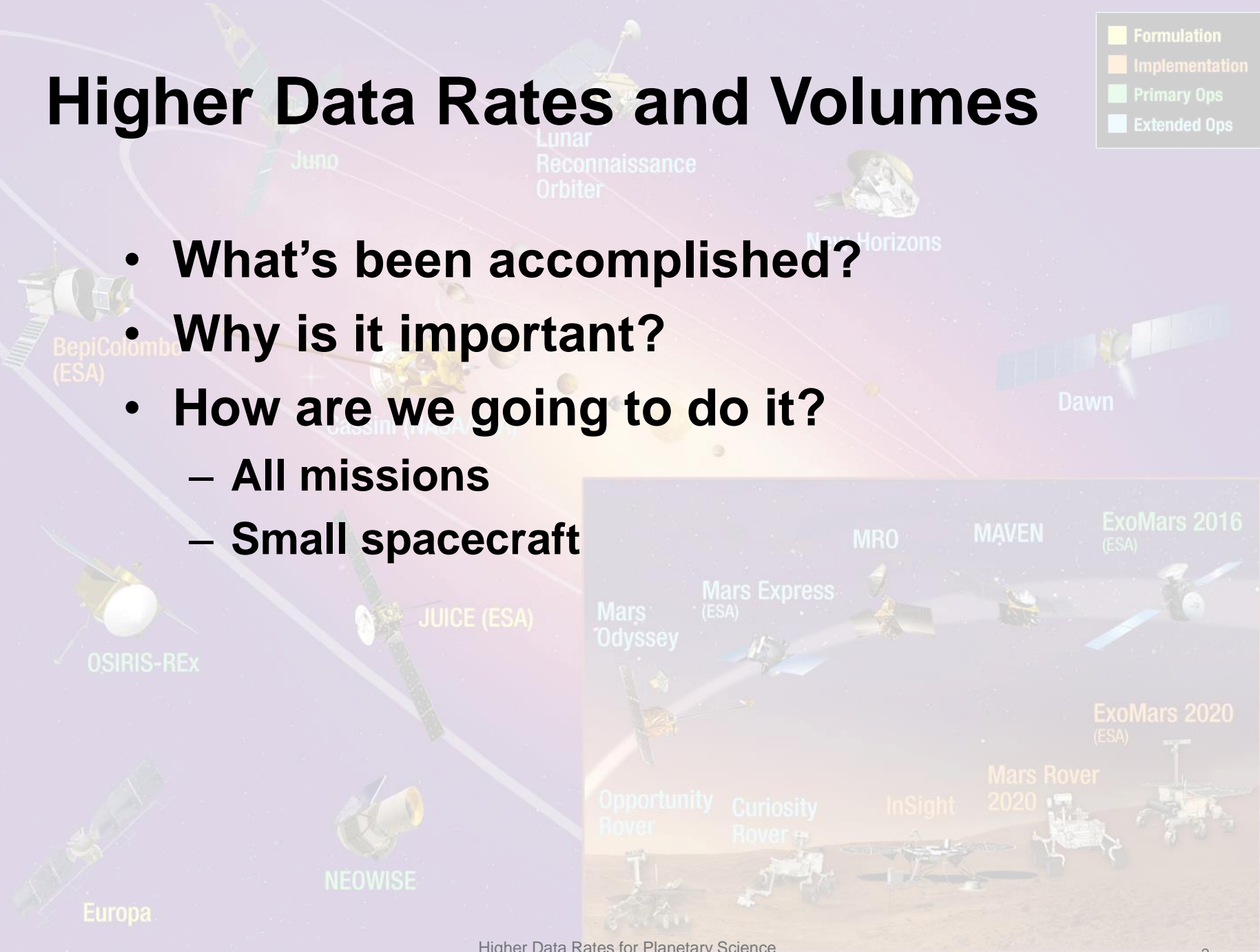
**Jet Propulsion Laboratory**  
California Institute of Technology

© 2017 California Institute of Technology  
Government sponsorship acknowledged

# Higher Data Rates and Volumes

■	Formulation
■	Implementation
■	Primary Ops
■	Extended Ops

- What's been accomplished?
- Why is it important?
- How are we going to do it?
  - All missions
  - Small spacecraft





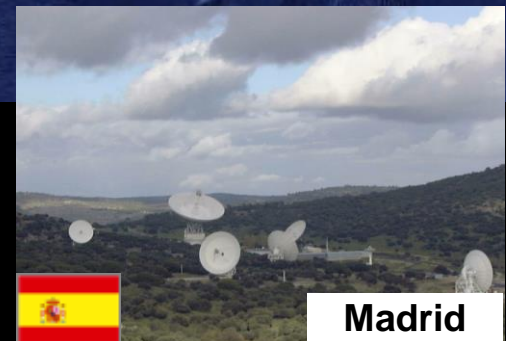
# Deep Space Network



**Canberra**

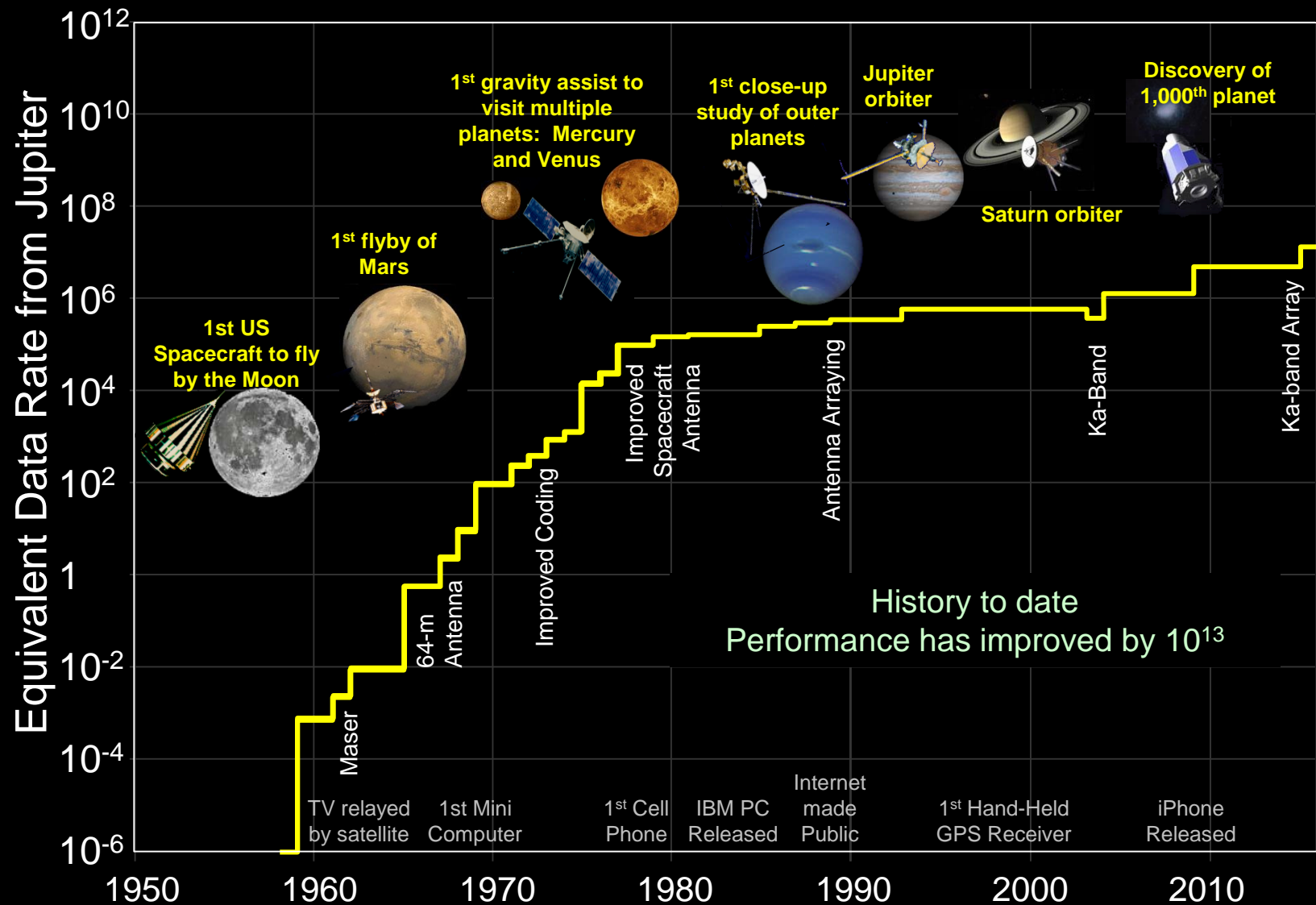


**Goldstone**

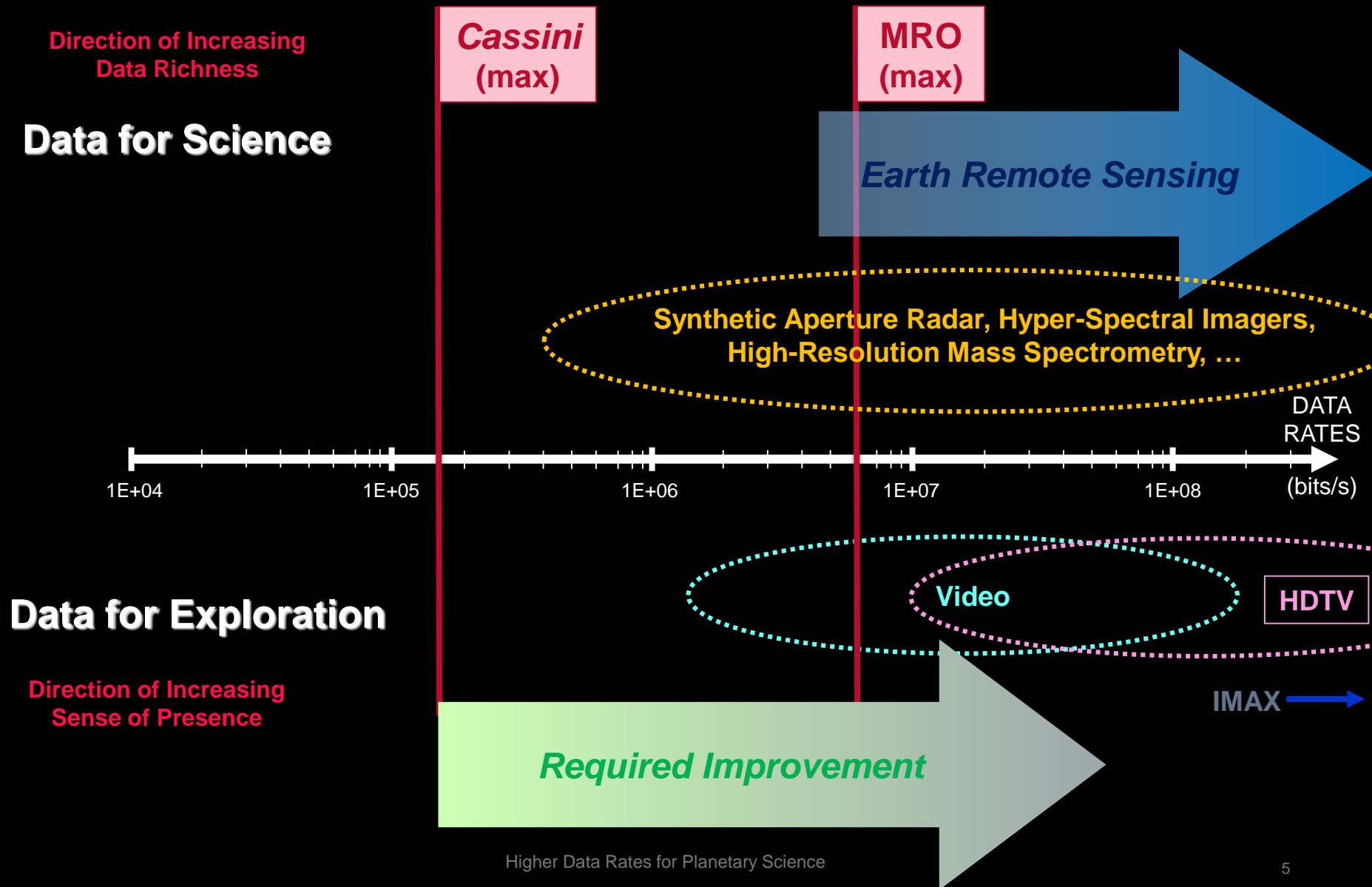


**Madrid**

# History of Planetary Data Transmission Improvements



# Remote Sensing at Other Planets as at Earth

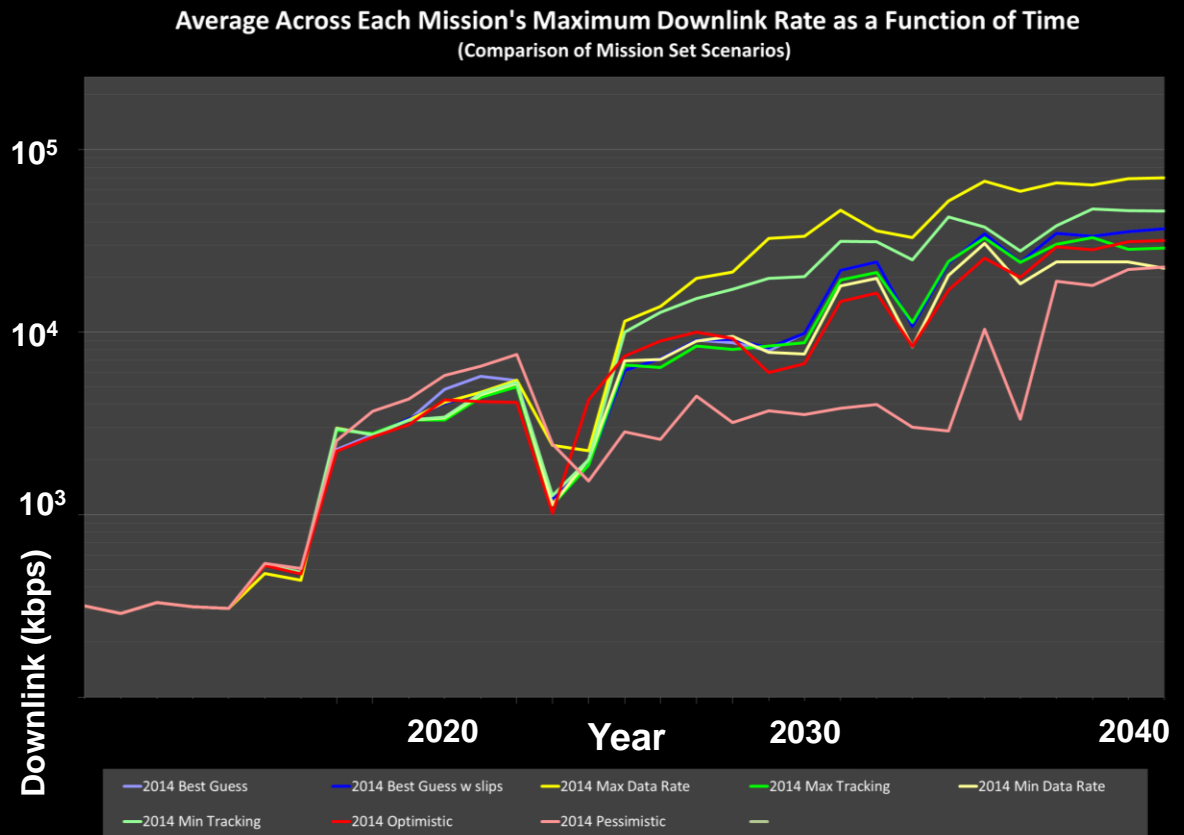


# Future Mission Data Rate Trends

## Science Directions

- Have visited all major objects in Solar System, Global continuous presence on Mars since 2004
- Trends: Revisit for more intense study, Smaller spacecraft and constellations, Humans beyond LEO

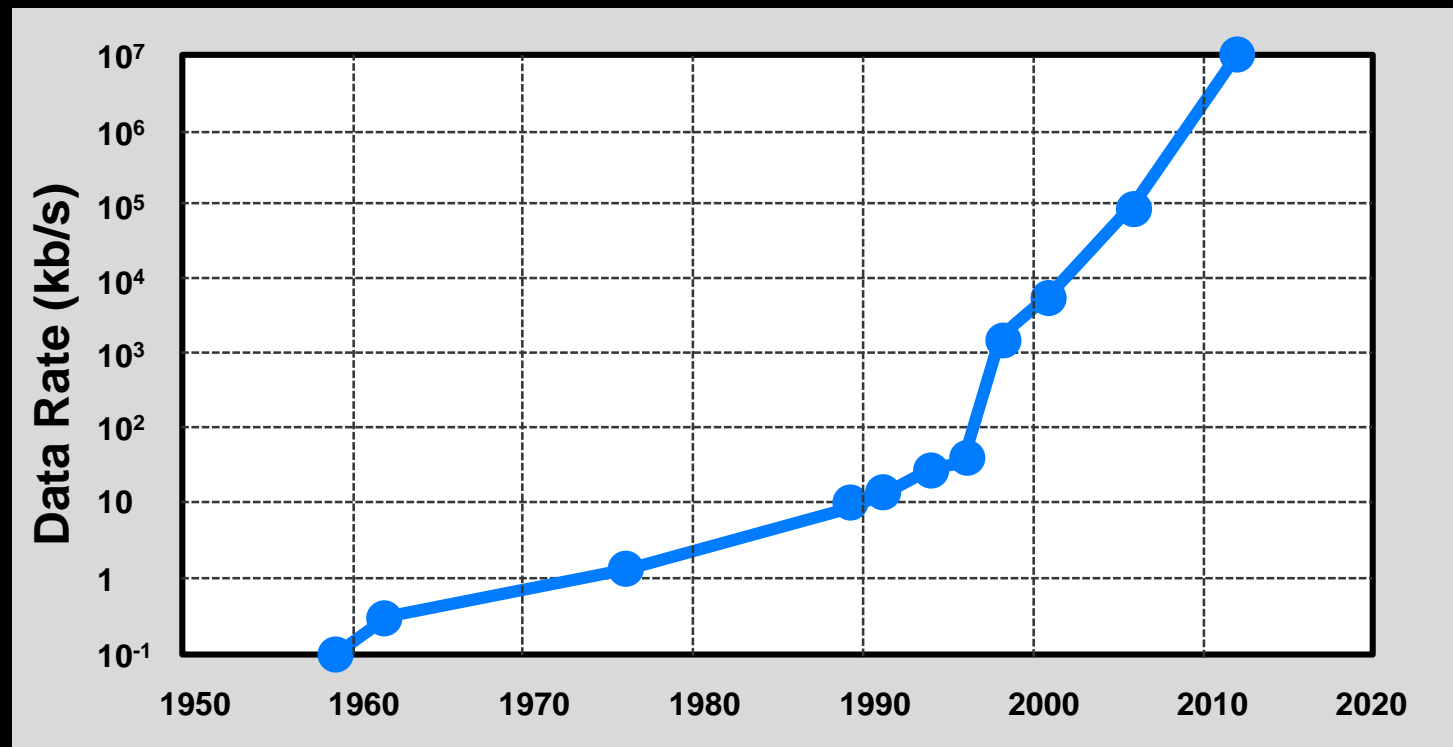
Mission modeling indicates desire for ~10× data improvement per decade (at least) through 2040



# Internet Communications Trend

- Consider trend in digital communications since the Internet was invented
- Trend is  $\sim 1.3$  orders of magnitude per decade

We believe spacecraft data needs will grow similarly – we will use 1.0 order of magnitude per decade





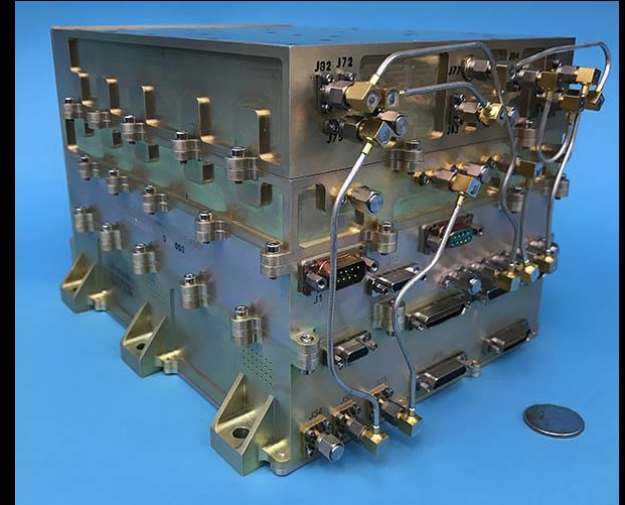
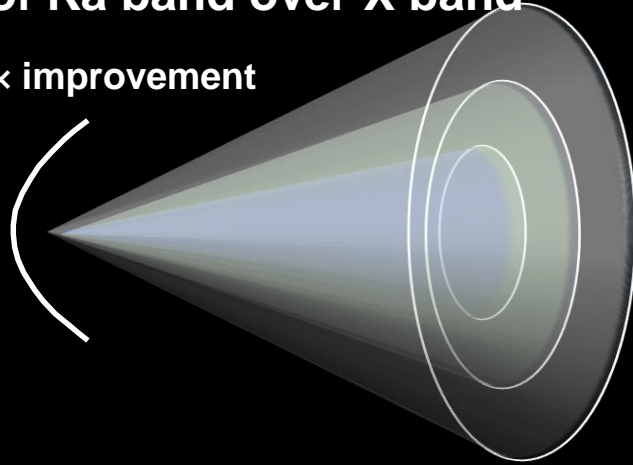
# Decade 1: 10× Improvement over Today

- **Remove bottlenecks on spacecraft and DSN**

- Universal Space Transponder (UST)
- Common Platform DSN signal processor

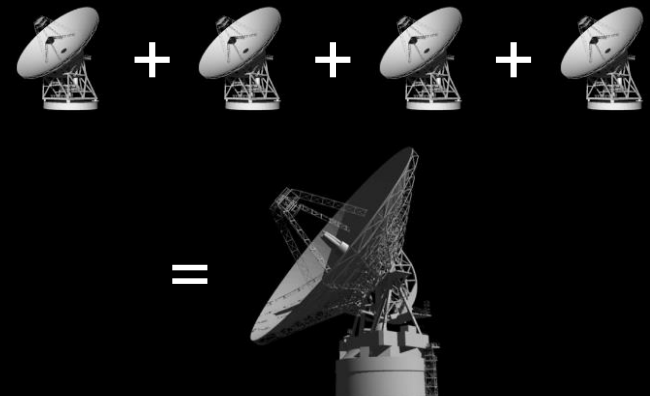
- **Increase use of Ka band over X band**

- Factor of ~ 4× improvement



- **Antenna arraying**

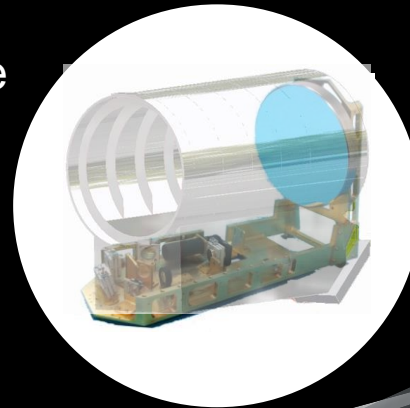
- DSN Aperture Enhancement Project emplacing additional 34 m antennas
- Provides backup for 70m capability as well as arraying beyond 70m



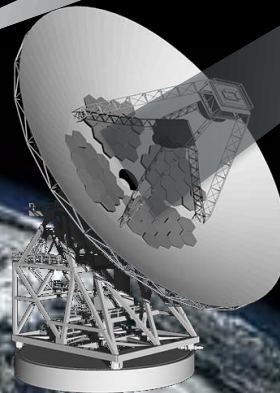
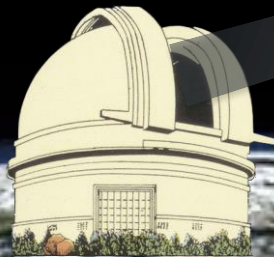


# Optical Comm – Planned Psyche Demo

High Performance  
Optical Terminal



Palomar 200" receiver  
Table Mountain 1m transmit

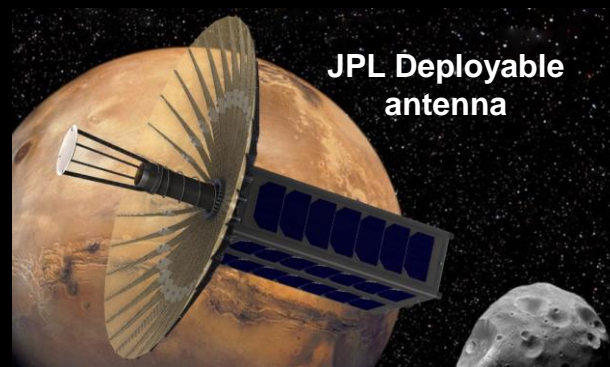
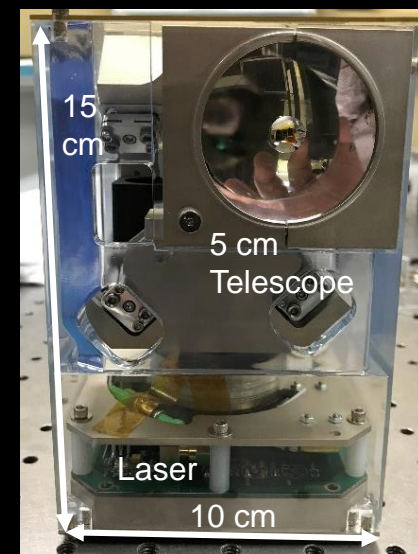


Hybrid RF/Optical Antenna  
*Potential reuse of existing  
infrastructure, in  
development today*

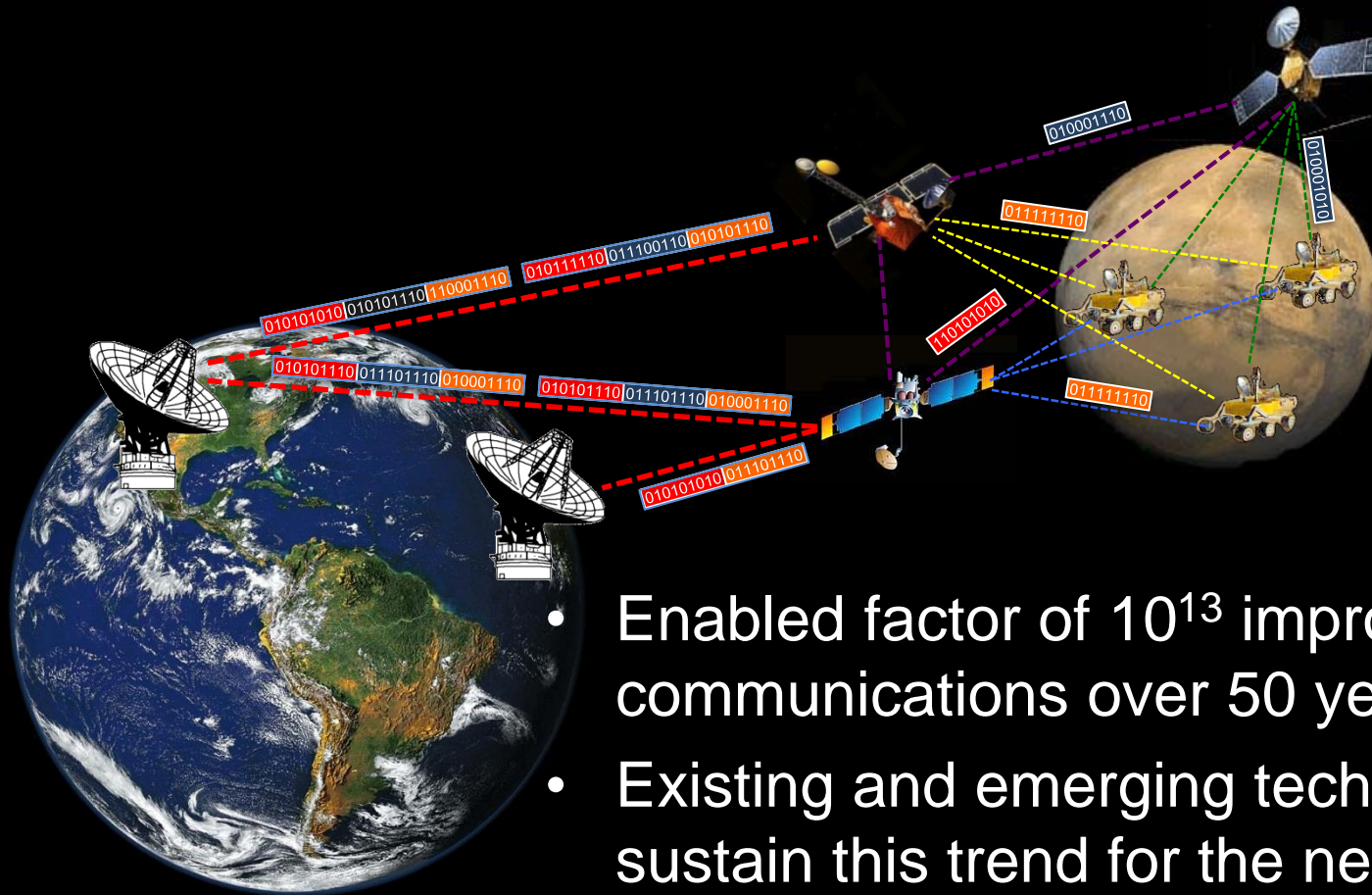
Pre-decisional information –  
For planning and discussion purposes only

# Deep Space Small Spacecraft Technologies

- CCSDS-compatible X-band radio – Ka-band & DTN in development
- 0.5m Ka-band deployable parabolic antenna
  - First flight on RainCube – as radar antenna
- Optical terminals for CubeSats
  - kbps at 2.5 AU using binary pulse-position modulation and polarization modulation (2-PZM)
- Demo of DSN “opportunistic multiple spacecraft per aperture” (OMSPA) completed
  - Provide essentially unlimited number of simultaneously-tracked spacecraft
- Working with universities to create a federated network of ground antennas, based on existing standards



# The DSN and the Interplanetary Internet



- Enabled factor of  $10^{13}$  improvement in communications over 50 years
- Existing and emerging technologies will sustain this trend for the next 20 years
- Pushing technologies and techniques to enable higher data rates for SmallSats

# Long Term Communications Trend

- Data gleaned from the Internet suggests ~ 0.34 orders of magnitude per decade
- ... we all know (feel?) the Information Age has accelerated this

